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on "German Sectarianism in Pennsylvania." Mr. Fiske has clearly recognized the political and social importance of early American denominationalism and has done justice to it in all his historical works. He has however, most unfortunately, slighted another and equally important factor in the early history of the colonies, viz., their economic development. From the very outset the environment of the colonists exerted a strong and ever-increasing influence upon their social and political growth, an influence which was in all respects as strong as that wielded by the purely hereditary forces of religion and political tradition. The author merely touches upon this important factor in colonial development, and his work is to that extent incomplete. In all that concerns style and literary finish the book is admirable; Mr. Fiske's writings invariably possess a peculiar charm arising from the author's felicity of expression, and the present work is no exception to the rule.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

Tropical Colonization. An Introduction to the Study of the Subject. By ALLEYNE IRELAND. Pp. xii, 282. Price, \$2. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1899.

As an introduction to the study of tropical colonization this book is a distinct success. It states the problems and describes the methods by which the several colonial powers have attempted to solve them. Americans are seeking just such information to-day and they will be grateful to Mr. Ireland for putting the matter in such compact and readable form.

In his introductory chapter the author traces the growth of the British colonial conception and then proceeds to describe the manner in which England, France and Holland govern their tropical dependencies. In his chapter on "Trade and the Flag" Mr. Ireland presents a number of carefully prepared statistical tables from which the following interesting facts appear: "The United Kingdom is as dependent to-day as she has been at any time during the past forty years on the British Colonies and Possessions as a source of supply. The United Kingdom is as dependent to-day as she has been at any time during the past forty years on the British Colonies and possessions as markets for her goods. The British Colonies and Possessions are establishing their commercial independence of the United Kingdom, for, (a) The United Kingdom is receiving a lesser proportion of their exports from year to year. (b) The United Kingdom is sending them a lesser proportion of their imports from year to year. During the past twenty years the United States has been more important to the United Kingdom as a source of supply than the whole of the British Empire.

Taking the British Empire as a whole (exclusive of the United Kingdom) we find that, man for man, the people of the United States are better customers of the United Kingdom than the people of the British Empire, each American buying annually \$1.50 worth of English goods and each colonial subject \$1.02 worth." Mr. Ireland's general conclusion that "there is no evidence in the above facts, that trade follows the flag," might be objected to on the ground that the facts themselves are insufficient. What, for example, would the present trade of the United Kingdom with the countries now in her possession have amounted to had she not planted her flag upon these lands in the past? And furthermore, is the present trade between Great Britain and the United States properly to be compared with that between Great Britain and any other independent State or revolted colony? The difficulty of Mr. Ireland's method lies in the lack of an adequate basis of comparison. The whole question of whether trade follows the flag would seem, in other words, to lie beyond the range of statistical enquiry, mainly because we do not possess the necessary historical alternatives.

Mr. Ireland is certainly right in taking the supply of labor as the crux of the problem of tropical colonization. He shows how the British colonies suffered upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1833, but seems to think that the existing indentured labor system as at present applied under British laws meets the economic and social exigencies of the case. The Dutch culture system, now practically discarded, also comes in for a fair meed of praise.

Coming finally to the colonial problem of the United States, which is of most interest to Americans, the author has little new to add. We should bear in mind, he says, the differences that exist among our insular colonies and learn from our European colleagues the value of a trained colonial civil service.

Appended to Mr. Ireland's book is a very valuable bibliography of works pertaining to colonies and colonization, admirably arranged for the purposes of reference and for the use of students.

LINDLEY M. KEASBEY.

Bryn Mawr, Pa.

The Negro in America. By T. J. MORGAN, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 203, 12mo. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1898.

This book is a series of essays touching the American Negro, from the point of view of a white minister who was also the former commander of a Negro regiment in the Civil War. The work shows the lack of unity and the repetition incident to collected material of this